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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Dispatch.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

WILKES's TRIUMPH, OR THE LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Dicite Io Pæan, et Io bis dicite Pæan. OVID, Ars. Am. b. II. v. 1.

Now Io Pæan sing, now wreaths prepare,
And with repeated Ios fill the air.

IT was impossible to resist the temptation, which all the world followed, to see the favourite Wilkes, the minister of the people, enthroned in the city, upon the annual day of election. Besides the pleasure of being in a bustle, to a man of reflection and observation, was also a great inducement for me to attend the pageant of the mayoralty. I cannot say much for the streamers and music; the state coach was as dull, as heavy, and as gilded, as usual; the horses were handsome, but unruly, and unused to a harness. The want of the ornaments of pageantry seems to be an exultation for the enemies of the patriot, without reflecting that the concourse of people, which attended on this occasion, was the greatest shew, and the highest compliment, which could be paid to the civil magistrate.

The militia, who paraded, had nothing to recommend them but their zeal; and Mr. Wilkes deserves praise, at least, for not giving sixty pounds to the artillery company to walk in his pageant, as they always voted against him. Though the patriot is accused of being profuse and extravagant, yet there are happy times which he seizes to save his money.

A greater concourse of people never appeared in the streets and houses, and, what is more rare, none were drunk, riotous, or indecent. The silver Thames was so covered with boats, that you could hardly tell on what the vessels moved; they formed one surface of wood, and looked like a temporary bridge for the sudden convenience of giving passage to an army. The northern parts of the town were abandoned, and people of every denomination crouded the banks of the river, to testify their joy and approbation of his elections, for the city of London and the county of Middlesex.

The barge he sat in blazed on the silver wave;
The feather'd oars kept pace to sweetest sounds,
And made the water which they beat to follow faster.
For his own person, it beggar'd all description:
Though nature had not clothed his face in smiles,
Nor lent etherial brightness to his eyes,
Yet still the graces---*and the elements*
So mix in him, that nature might stand up,
And say, to all the world, "This is a man!"
- - - - - - - *On each side him*
Stood, not pretty dimpled girls, like smiling loves,
But sheriffs, aldermen, and all the guttling tribe:
Whose different winds did seem to burn his cheeks,
Breaths hot as furnaces with various
Compound spirits, swallow'd in honour of the day.
- - - - - - - - - From the barge
A strange infatuation hits the sense
Of the adjacent wharfs. *The city cast*
Her people out upon him; the great,
Enthron'd at old Saint James's, sat in silence,
Whistling to the air; which, but for vacancy,
Had gone to gaze upon his lordship too,
And made an universal *squint* in nature.

Nothing could be so universal as the joy of the people upon his landing at Black Friars bridge, to whom he recommended decorum; and such was the croud, that from thence to Guildhall it was one universal face. The very houses too seemed to have changed their fronts, and every window was furnished with new beauties.

The dinner tickets upon all other occasions were very plentiful; to day they were so scarce, that thousands solicited in vain. When his lordship was ready for the dinner, he looked so ill, and was so depressed, that half his friends believed the chancellor's cup and cake were of the preparing of Medea; he never required a boiling in her kettle so much, for he looked as if he would expire under the pressure of the civic meed. The table full, that destructive havoc commenced, which hunger and many hands can keenly perform; and as, upon every similar occasion, some got too much, and some had none at all. Harmony and good nature kept pace with festivity, and the amiable daughter of the patriot did honour to the occasion; whose purity of mind, elegance of manners, sweetness of disposition, and accomplished and refined education, with the most lively natural good sense, did so ornament the jubilee of the sons of freedom, that the first courts in Europe might allow themselves outdone, with her graces, wit, and distinguished sense. The patriots of Rome never went before her father, nor could the daughters of Cato boast of more virtue, than falls to the share of this amiable paragon of filial love and piety. This is no panegyric: Whoever knows Miss Wilkes, knows that this description of her merits, comes limping after her many deserts and virtues.

- - - - - - - "The words I utter
Let none think flattery; for they'll find them truth.
- - - - - - - - - - She shall be
A pattern to all daughters living with her,
And all that shall succeed. SHEBA was never
More covetous of wisdom and fair virtue.
All graces that mould up a maid like this,
With all the virtues that attend the good,
Shall be redoubled on her. Truth shall nurse her:
Holy and heavenly thoughts shall counsel her:
She shall be lov'd, honour'd, and rever'd;
Nor shall these gifts sleep with her, but as when
The bird of wonder dies, the maiden phœnix,
Her ashes new create another heir,
As great in admiration as herself;
So shall she leave her blessedness to one,
Who from the sacred ashes of her honour
Shall star-like rise, as great in fame as she,
And her great father, who really, truly, is
The guard and guardian of our isle." N.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I THINK the following patriotic and candid behaviour of Mrs. NEW, *of Gloucester county, deserves a place in your paper. I am, Sir, your humble servant,* WILLIAM DAWSON.

NOT long ago, some gentlemen travellers went to Mr. *New's* (who was then landlord of an inn) and tarried the night. In the morning they desired Mrs. *New* to get TEA for breakfast: She at first told them that it was not agreeable to the resolutions entered into by the provincial congress to use it; but they still insisting that they would have it, if there was any in the house, she therefore brought all she had to breakfast, and afterwards, in the presence of the gentlemen, committed every ounce she had left to the flames, adding these words, "If I had said that I had not any tea in the house I should have told you an untruth; but now I do, with truth, aver that I have none; nor will I use any until the unhappy differences between Great Britain and her colonies shall subside."

Mr. PINKNEY,

THE following lines were written several weeks ago; they were not intended for publication, but as they seem to discover one of the accomplices in a certain machination, *I hope the author will excuse my desiring you to give them a place in your paper of this week. I am, sir, your constant reader,* L. M.

WHEN QUERIST writes, 'tis strange to tell,
A fiend, by him invok'd from Hell,
Satan himself, in patriot guise,
Proclaims for truth his mighty lies,
Proclaims them, too, with front erect,
And boasts, false patriots they detect;
But truth, abhorrent to deceit,
Proclaims that QUERIST is a cheat,
A cheat renown'd, and will remain,
Like parracide, the just disdain
Of honest men, who freedom prize,
And hate the QUERIST's crafty lies.

Mr. PINKNEY,

POETA NASCITUR NON FIT.

I CANNOT help lamenting Mr. Lyne's great desire of appearing to the world worthy of being numbered among the favourites of the muses. Their cruelty in refusing to inspire him with "that poetic fire" so sincerely prayed for, as well as wanted, by him, incites *me* to *pity*, as much as *others* to *ridicule*. He grovels in humble doggrel rhyme, and, I fear, will never ascend to a seat among the poets, whose verses flow with that agreeable harmony, which is the offspring of natural genius, and which, as well as every other faculty necessary to form a poet, Mr. Lyne seems greatly to stand in need of. I am solicitous lest he may never be able to soar in sublimity to the top of Parnassus, but must forever remain at its bottom, looking up for assistance to Phœbus, who, with a smile, looks down to encourage him to persevere in his vain attempt, that he may draw on himself the ridicule of the world; a reward which his folly well deserves. But how unlucky is it for him that he mistakes this ridicule for approbation, and thinks that his readers laugh at his wit, while his folly occasions it? Thus far does vanity, and his ambition of becoming a poet, influence him. Since his (poetry I cannot call it, but) feeble attempts to verse, are devoid of harmony, metre, and even good sense, I do sincerely advise him to desist, or at least to be content with prose, in which, I hope, he will make a more splendid figure than he has in rhyme. I am his wellwisher,

AN ADMIRER OF POETRY.

Mr. PINKNEY,

THE enclosed is an ELEGY *to the memory of the late* KING, *and just representation; if you think it worthy a place in your paper, by inserting it you will oblige* A CONSTANT READER.

ELEGY TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE KING.

PEACE to thy royal shade, illustrious king,
Sleep sweetly on, beneath thy blazon'd tomb,
Nor yet be startled, though a tale I sing
Might call up spirits from the Stygian gloom.

How blest were once the subjects of thy sway!
And blessings still they hop'd from such a boot;
But lo! the flattering prospect fades away,
Keen northern blasts have spoil'd the promis'd fruit!

The darling idol of the British state,
A native prince, on whom we counted high,
No sooner mounted on thy vacant seat
Than joy began to smile in ev'ry eye.

But ah! how dark are fate's mysterious ways!
In error's mazes how are mortals led!
Blasted the wreaths, and wither'd all the bays,
We fondly wove, to crown his regal head!

The partial minion, fraught with subtle wiles,
Soon gain'd his confidence by hellish art;
Nor can the nation's censures, nor her smiles,
Convince his judgment, or reform his heart.

Alas! how blind to fortune, and to fame,
Must be the prince, who hugs within his breast
A foe that always cavill'd at his claim,
And strove the sceptre from his hand to wrest!

Yet such there is (ye Heav'ns, forgive the sight)
Nor can a JUNIUS wake him from his dream;
In vain the people pray, the patriots write,
He nods supine o'er *Tweeda*'s tainted stream.

Ill-fated hour, when on thy tender youth
The northern star its baneful influence shed,
Turn'd all thy footsteps from the ways of truth,
And mark'd to vengeance thy devoted h--d.

Can nothing rouze thee? Nothing wake thy soul?
O! may some vision of the midnight hour,
Some dying CHARLES, before thy fancy roll,
And teach thee goodness equal to thy power!

Remember, fire (or if thou hast not read,
Turn o'er the sad, but wise, historic page)
There was a people sold their prince's head,
And there are villains born in ev'ry age.

O! then awake! the voice of truth attend!
And, though the novel sound may grate thine ear,
Resolve, at last, to be thy country's friend,
For all thy peace and safety centers there!

'Tis Heaven that speaks; and though thou art a k--g,
In spite of fraud, in fawning flatt'ry's spite,
Thou soon or late shalt own the truths I sing,
For all thy conduct must be brought to light.

And what a weight thy lab'ring soul will press!
How wilt thou stand amid the dark despair,
When millions tell thee all thy deep distress
Could never pierce thine adamantine ear?

In time be wise; drive traitors from thy breast,
And let the just, the honest, round thee move;
So shall the sinking state once more be blest,
And thou be happy in thy people's love.

RICHMOND COUNTY, *March* 6, 1775.

Mr. PINKNEY,

I AM not a subscriber to your paper at present, owing to the uncertainty of their coming to hand, but a plan is now forming in our parish, which, if carried into execution, will be a means of our receiving them more regularly; therefore I would now beg to become a subscriber, and you will please to direct to me in Richmond county, Farnham parish. I live a near neighbour to many of your subscribers, and am certain none of them have received a paper since the 19th of January; of course I have not had a sight of one till this moment, which is the 23d of February, wherein I observe the meritorious performance of the fictitious GREGOR M'GREGOR, in which you are accused of being the author of the piece representing the Scotch as enemies to America. As it is the duty of every man to acquit the innocent, I think it my duty to acquit you; and as I have not an opportunity, at this time, to answer the fellow, as Mr. Dye will inform you, I must beg it as a favour of you to inform the Caledonian that the author is CHARLES M'CARTY, and if he intends to attack him privately, he may be found in Richmond county, near Farnham church, and, in that case, I would advise him to collect, at least, five of his ablest body, or he will most surely be defeated; and if he intends to attack him publicly, I know not where he would get sufficient force, for I am confident the whole race of Caledonia would not serve for a breakfast for those of my friends, who are ripe for the action. I am also informed that Mr. GILMORE has answered the publication of his trial. I cannot say any thing to him until I see what he has said about it; but what may we reasonably expect from a man that will forfeit his honour in such a degree as to violate the association? Surely he is capable of any thing. Mr Dye is waiting with impatience; therefore I must conclude your friend, and humble servant, CHARLES M'CARTY.

Mr. PINKNEY,

PLEASE to give the following FABLE *a place in your useful gazette, and oblige, sir,* A SUBSCRIBER.

THE TWO DOGS, THE MONKEY, AND THE CAT.

A BATTLE for some bones broke out
Between *two dogs*, and sad the rout;
They bite, they snap, they fiercely growl,
And in alternate fury howl;
Arm'd both alike, with tooth and toe,
Each combatant attacks his foe.
A *monkey* there, who saw the fray,
While yet they fought, secur'd the prey.
Both were too busy to prevent,
Or even notice *pug*'s intent;
But *puss*, who saw the whole affair,
Did thus her sentiments declare:
"Alas! what fools both of you be,
About your scraps to disagree,
For neither one nor t'other knows
To what advantage are these blows!
Desist, I pray, your rage is vain,
For *nothing* can the victor gain;
Those bones, which rais'd this dire debate,
And which you both so highly rate,
Are snatch'd away before your eyes,
While close contending for the prize.
From henceforth learn to settle right,
And never for small matters fight.
Had you thought fit the scraps to share,
You might have eat, if not to spare;
But now, besides what blows have past,
You're both oblig'd, my friends, to fast."

J. W

VIRGINIA.

AT a committee, held for Nansemond county, on the 13th February, 1775, Mr. John Lawson informed the said committee that he had imported into this colony, since the 1st d December last, a box of cutlery, in the ship Venus, Piert, m from Liverpool, which amounted to 6l. 6s. 2d. half penny, cur money of Virginia, as appeared by invoice produced, and requ that the same should be sold agreeable to the 10th article of the tinental association.

Mr. Samuel Donaldson also informed the said committee that he had imported into this colony, since the 1st day of December afore said, two casks of seines, which amounted, as by invoice produced, to 97l. 13s. 11d. one farthing, current money of Virginia, and requested that the same should be sold as aforesaid.

Ordered, that the cutlery aforesaid be sold by the box, and the seines by the piece, to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Wednesday the 22d instant, under the direction of William Cowper, Andrew Meade, John Driver, Lemuel Riddick, and James Murdaugh, or any three of them, and that they reimburse and pay to John Lawson and Samuel Donaldson aforesaid, out of the sales thereof, the first costs and charges, and if any profit shall arise from such sales, that they retain the same in their hands for relieving and employing such poor inhabitants of the town of Boston, as are sufferers by the Boston port bill, subject to the direction of the committee of Nansemond county aforesaid.

JOHN GREGORIE, clerk.

Agreeable to the foregoing order the cutlery and seines aforesaid were sold, on Wednesday the 22d instant, after due notice, under our direction.

Prime cost and charges,	£.	104	00	1 3-4
Sold for		103	15	3 3-4

WILLIAM COWPER,
ANDREW MEADE,
JOHN DRIVER.

1 Seine, 35 fathom long,	£.	25	00	00
1 ditto, 40 ditto,		14	4	8 1-4
1 ditto, 35 ditto,		13	2	00
1 ditto, 35 ditto,		13	2	00
1 ditto, 30 ditto,		11	4	9
150lb. of seine twine, and 3 coils of rope, 314lb.		20	13	6
		97	6	11 1-4
		6	6	4 1-2
The above were sold to Gibson, Donaldson, and Hamilton,		103	13	3 3-4
Amount of the invoice,		97	13	11 1-4

A SMALL ESSAY ON HYPOCRISY.

VICE, according to the observation of a celebrated author, is not half so dangerous as hypocrisy. It is not hard to discern the reason of this; there is in every kind of vice something very disgustful, if not absolutely shocking; the man, therefore, who does not conceal his immoralities under the mask of dissimulation, rarely will find his example productive of much mischief; he, on the other hand, who has address sufficient to keep his dark designs hidden from the world, and by the mere external exhibition of virtue to make himself appear in the most amiable colours, is a very per-

nicious member of society. During the concealment of his real character, thousands are misled by him, and seduced into paths from which it is, perhaps, impossible for them to return; and upon the detection of his real character, the reputation of that virtue which he assumed is wounded. From such a detection bad men avail themselves of the first opportunity given them to draw consequences highly unfavourable to the human species in general; and such consequences are too often drawn by the superficial observers of mankind; but it is surely not a little absurd to make no difference, no distinction, between angels and devils, because Satan, the prince of infernals, has sometimes transformed himself into a celestial being of exquisite purity,---an angel of light. As the best things become the worst when they are corrupted, the hypocrite becomes the more dangerous in proportion to the quality which he chuses, and the success which he meets with is the more destructive. The man who only pretends to common virtues does not remain long undiscovered; but he who is a finished dissembler, who moves in a superior sphere of hypocrisy, and puts on the appearance of the most exalted faculties, is a character far more to be dreaded. When a man professes to be of a particular party, when he freely owns that it is his intention to make a fortune, and that he is resolved to do it, *coute qui coute*, he is not, it will be allowed, a good man; but neither is he a dangerous one; as he is known, people are aware of him, and can therefore, if they please, guard themselves against him: But the artful pretender to a love for his country, the false patriot, is an enemy of the blackest complexion, because he, with an apparent friendship for the constitution, has nothing but his own interest in his view.

AN ESSAY ON FRIENDSHIP.

Deliberate on all things with thy friend,
And since friends grow not thick on ev'ry bough,
Nor ev'ry friend unrotten at the core,
First on thy friend deliberate with thyself:
Pause, ponder, sift; not eager in thy choice,
Nor jealous of the chosen, fixing fix;
Judge before friendship, then confide till death.
Well for thy friend, but nobler far for thee;
How gallant danger for earth's highest prize!
A friend is worth all hazard we can run.
Poor is the friendless master of a world.
A world in purchase of a friend is gain. YOUNG.

OF all the noble passions which dignify mankind, none deserves our praise and attention more than that of FRIENDSHIP, whose benign influence inspires the mind with every worthy qualification which can render a man happy in himself, or truly amiable in the sight of others; but what commerce in life is more rare, what requires a greater nicety in cultivating, or what in general is more abused? It is no wonder, therefore, since so many difficulties are incident to so precarious a connection, that friends are such prodigies below. The world, indeed, abounds with artful pretenders, whose fine spun sophistry, and insinuating manner, impose upon the credulous, and betray the ignorant. Their subtle circumvention finds an easy access to the heart, and presently brings them acquainted with whatsoever it contains, at a juncture, perhaps, when they are either actuated by some interested motive, or from an idle curiosity which they have of prying into the secrets of the unguarded, that they may deal them out again occasionally to others, in hopes of a return of the same confidence, which will naturally add to the stock of their inquisitive knowledge, and enable them to enlarge the circle of their correspondents; but such disingenuous behaviour is highly derogatory to every good and christian principle, and justly proclaims a plebeian soul, and avaricious mind, grossly abusing that sacred character which they so unworthily take; nor can such base malignants perpetrate their treacherous designs without calling in to their assistance a crime of the blackest hue; I mean that of *flattery*, which every honest man must hold in the utmost contempt and detestation, though I am sorry to say it often proves too powerful for those whose sensibility one should reasonably imagine too great to suffer by such an imposition; but the poison is so subtle that we find none are entirely proof against it, although it is, of all vices, the greatest bane to society, and the most formidable enemy to generosity and friendship; from which, upon a superficial view, it cannot well be distinguished; for both, properly administered, having at first the same effect, though not the same tendency, renders it so difficult to discern pharisaism from true affection. THAGORAS, therefore, very ingeniously remarks, that it is better to have an open enemy than a dissembling friend; for with the one we can use all our efforts to guard against, and at length possibly subdue him; nay, sometimes by shewing a placability of temper, even gain him over to our own interest; but a connection with the other is, of all concerns, attended with the most dangerous consequences; for at the very instant when we lay our bosom open to his view, and place all that confidence in him which we think so amiable a companion deserves, we are then furnishing him at large with the very means whereby he will not only deprive us of our reputation and fortune, but frequently we see even life itself fall a wretched sacrifice to this diabolical treachery. In short, "the deceitful are like the camelion, apt to all objects, capable to all colours; they cloak hate with holiness, ambition with good government, flattery with eloquence, but whatsoever they pretend is dishonesty." However, this vice would not have such great ascendency over mankind if they did not take such infinite pains to deceive themselves, and are never happier than when they best succeed. Thus reason is banished from their thoughts, for fear it should intimate a new system of behaviour, contrary to their own inclinations, and point out the absurdity of those faults from whence they spring. BIAS expressly says, "Endeavour diligently to know thyself, so shall no flatterer deceive thee; for as no vermin will breed where they find no warmth, no vultures haunt where they find no prey, no flies where they see no flesh, no pilgrims creep where there is no cross, so there is no parasite will lurk where he finds no game." Characters, like colours, never appear to so great an advantage as when properly contrasted; we will therefore take an immediate leave of this disagreeable subject, whose glaring deformities we have been just exposing, and place, in opposition to it, another, which only dwells in the breast of the humane and generous: Friendship is that illustrious theme, and heavenly passion, founded on the invincible basis of sincerity, not to be impaired by the corroding tooth of time, nor shaken by the strongest blast of stratagem, but is always in a progressive state towards perfection. A true friend sympathizes with his affectionate colleague through the chequered scenes of life; he shares the heaving sigh in affliction, administers solace in adversity, and participates of his joy in time of prosperity. Thus, if I may be allowed the expression, are two souls so intimately united that they receive the same impressions, and are both liable to the same affections. But such true amity as this cannot be purchased with riches, nor acquired with any degree of indiscretion or neglect; it must be the result of a disinterested attachment, and a mutual concordance, arising from a similarity of sentiments, circumstances, and dispositions; otherwise jealousy or pride, the common enemies to mankind, would almost unavoidably debilitate the foundation upon which such a feeble establishment depends, and soon end in irreparable ruin and confusion. Therefore, before you enter upon an affair of such vast importance, consider maturely whether you can carry it into execution, according to the strict rules of probity and discretion; employ no less attention about the person you would trust; secretly observe his private and public actions towards others, from whence you may justly conclude how he will behave to you. However, remember to "be circumspect, and shew a good countenance to all, yet enter not into familiarity with any, but only such whose conversation is honest, and whose truth by trial is made trusty*." The duty of a true friend is too great to be expected from the immoral or prophane; for it is proper, whenever necessity requires, to give advice in conjunction with good example, but let not such admonitions savour of sarcastical reflections, or conclude with too many protestations; for that will create a certain antipathy to your counsels, and a natural distrust of your confidence and integrity; it being the general property of those who say much, and make large professions, to be at the greatest distance from the truth, which make people of this stamp so very fond of associating with such, who are the most infatuated with their superficial rhetoric; but even those, when they have once detected the dissembler, forever after listen to him with suspicion and secret contempt, even when he bringeth a true story. Let not emulation fire you to make your own virtues appear great at the expence of your friend's; for this is mean and ungenerous. If you serve him, let it be in private; if you praise him, let him not hear it, it being greater pain for a noble mind to receive a favour than to bestow one. Judge not rashly of his actions, but vindicate him at all times when his character is at stake, as far as honour and justice will permit; likewise endeavour with assiduity to hide from the world his foibles, for none are without them, frailties being inseparable from human nature. But, above all, have the strictest regard to secresy, which is the principal bond to society and friendship; for in all our undertakings "silence is a gift without peril, and a treasure without enemies;"§ for it is more probable we may offend from being too full of loquacity than from too much taciturnity; therefore it would be more prudent to have our understanding disputed, from saying too little, than to speak either inconveniently, unbecoming, or disingenuous. It would be vain for me to pretend to enumerate all the necessary precautions to be observed in the pursuit and preservation of so desirable an union, as well as the manifold advantages accruing from it; they are easier to be conceived by the sagacious, who are only capable of so consonant an association, than to be described even by the florid eloquence of a TULLY or the soft persuasive numbers of a POPE.

There is another kind of friendship in the world, very different from what I have been describing, which is a certain harmony subsisting between mankind in general, without which we should be liable to the infinite dangers which the want of benevolence and charity undoubtedly would expose us to; but those virtues are naturally implanted in us, and are totally ignorant of that divine source from whence all their blessings spring; a glorious privilege, reserved for man alone, where those bright qualifications implanted in him shine forth in proportion as they are free from the contaminating seeds of vice, which ought carefully to be suppressed before they take root in the heart, and become a principal part of our nature. Thus we may render ourselves in this world caressed, beloved, and esteemed, and in firm assurance of more solid and lasting enjoyments in the next.

ALEXIS.

* ARCHIMEDES.

§ PHOCIAN.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

AS a friend to the public in general, I beg leave to suggest one consideration to those whom it may concern, respecting the operations at Boston.

I do not know what number of inhabitants the town contains, but I imagine they are very numerous; and as their trade is at an end, it must inevitably happen that many are reduced to the utmost distress for want of subsistence, notwithstanding the legacies sent to them by other colonies.

The certain consequence of scarcity of provisions is the consumption of much unwholesome food; and the certain effect of this is sickness and diseases almost pestilential.

Should this be the state of things at Boston, which, that it will be so appears most probable, is it likely that our troops, or even the sailors and marines, will totally escape the contagion?

And for what purpose are we exposing a populous city, a considerable part of the English army, a part of the British fleet, to such hazards? Let those who know inform us; I cannot. From so much as I have heard of the matter, I cannot but think a little good humour on our side would have produced the like on the other, and a few good natured, sensible people, would have settled, in half an hour, a business which is made of consequence by a few who wish to profit by confusion.

There are not a set of more useful subjects, nor more loyal, in any part of the British dominions than in America; nay, I think I may add, than in New England; but they have their tempers as well as John Bull; and if he says sternly they shall eat no hard dumplings, they may possibly reply, but we will; and about such a wise affair as this we are hazarding every thing.

N. L.

NEW ENGLAND.

IN *PROVINCIAL CONGRESS*,

CAMBRIDGE, *February* 9, 1775.

To the *inhabitants* of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Friends and fellow sufferers,

WHEN a people, entitled to that freedom which our ancestors have nobly preserved, as the richest inheritance of their children, are invaded by the hand of oppression, and trampled on by the merciless feet of tyranny, resistance is so far from being criminal that it becomes the christian and social duty of each individual.

While you see the lives of your fellow men, in other nations, sported with and destroyed, and their estates confiscated by the prince, only to gratify the caprice, ambition, or avarice of a tyrant, you ought to entertain and cultivate in your minds the highest gratitude to the supreme being, for having placed you under such a form of government, as, when duly administered, gives the meanest peasant the same security in his life and property as his sovereign has in his crown.

This constitution of government secures to each one subject thereto such an entire property in his inheritance, and the fruit of his industry, that they cannot be taken from him without his personal or representative consent; and as the evidence of entire property arises from the uncontroulable power of disposing, when your estates shall be brought into such a situation, or under such a form of government, as that they can be disposed of, or granted by persons who are by no means accountable to you, therefore you cease to have any thing more than a licensed and precarious property in them.

Notwithstanding these principles have been warmly contended for, and nobly defended, at the expence of much blood and treasure, by your British ancestors, who have ever been seriously alarmed at the least infringement on this branch of their happy privileges, the house of commons there, over whom you have not the least controul, and in whose election you have no voice, have claimed and exercised the powers of granting your money without your consent; and what renders the same more aggravated, is, that the money extorted from you is applied to the vile purpose of maintaining a set of men who, through depravity of mind, and cruelty of disposition, have been, and still are, endeavouring to enforce certain acts of parliament, made with express purpose to take from you your charter rights, and reduce you to a state of misery equal to that ever attendant on those whose prince has the sole disposal of their lives and properties.

Fleets, troops, and every implement of war, are sent into the province, with apparent design to wrest from you that freedom which it is your duty, even at the risk of your lives, to hand inviolate to posterity.

Those strides of tyranny have fixed the united attention of all America, and, being greatly and justly alarmed, the wisdom of the whole continent has been collected in that congress, whose salutary resolutions have pointed you to effectual means of redress, and the execution of the plan projected by that honourable assembly has been warmly recommended to you by your former provincial congress.

The transactions of your former congress, with regard to placing the militia on such a footing as may serve to defend you from each act of hostility that may be offered, have been carefully transmitted to you; and we rejoice to hear that you have chearfully paid the strictest attention to them, and ardently wish that the same martial spirit which so remarkably prevails among you may be encouraged and encreased.

Though we depricate a rupture with the mother state, yet we must still urge you to every preparation for your necessary defence; for unless you exhibit to your enemies such a firmness as shall convince them that you are worthy of that freedom your ancestors fled here to enjoy, you have nothing to expect but the vilest and most abject slavery.

The foregoing pages contain the resolutions* of your former congress, respecting the improvement of your public monies, at this critical juncture of your public affairs. Such is the alarming state of the province, that the necessity of punctually complying with these resolves can by no means need any farther argument to stimulate thereto than what naturally arises from facts under your constant observations; but as necessary preparations for your defence require immediate supplies of money, duty and faithfulness to you compel us to take leave to hint, that should you be so unhappy as to be driven to unsheath the sword, in defence of your lives and properties, the having proper magazines duly prepared may give that success which cannot be expected without them.

Subjects generally pay obedience to the laws of the land, to avoid the penalty that accrues on breach of them; and on the same principles, we are assured, that, as you hitherto have, you will continue still strictly to adhere to the resolutions of your several congresses, for we can conceive of no greater punishment for the breach of human laws than the misery that must inevitably follow your disregarding the plans that have, by your authority, with that of the whole continent, been projected.

Your conduct hitherto, under the severest trials, has been worthy of you, as men and christians; and notwithstanding the pains that have been taken by your enemies to inculcate the doctrines of non-resistance and passive obedience, and by every art to delude and terrify you, the whole continent of America has this day cause to rejoice in your firmness. We trust you will continue steadfast, and, having regard to the dignity of your characters as freemen, and those generous sentiments resulting from your natural and political connections, you never will submit your necks to the galling yoke of despotism prepared for you; but, with a proper sense of your dependence on God, nobly defend those rights which Heaven gave, and no man ought to take from you.

Signed by order of the provincial congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, president.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, secretary.

* *These* resolves *(which are now published in a pamphlet) relate chiefly to a recommendation to the several towns and districts in the province, to cause their respective proportions of the province tax to be paid into the hands of Henry Gardner, esquire, of Stow, who had given bond and sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the congress.*

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE BOSTON EVENING POST.

ON reading the account of the battle between the brave Virginians and their savage neighbours, it brought to my mind the keen resentments and mortifying reflections that must naturally kindle in the breasts of an experienced general, brave officers, and intrepid soldiers, to remember that the professed design of Britain in maintaining standing armies in America was the *protection* of the colonies, and yet know, at the very moment the noble Virginians were bleeding, dying, and winning the laurels of victory, they were confined, and basking in their tents, to execute one of the most inglorious designs that ever disgraced the name of a British soldier, viz. enslaving a free province, that has supported itself more than 150 years against her savage foes. These resentments and reflections must still encrease, when they feel and know the irresistible conviction this proceeding will give to every honest man in Britain or America, of these two facts: First, that the real design of keeping a standing army in America was not protecting, but enslaving, the colonies; the second thing thus demonstrated is, that the colonies do not need or desire protection from these standing armies, but are able and willing to defend themselves, and therefore they must view their stay in America as useless and burthensome. In this situation, it is natural for Americans to imagine the honest, generous souls of the gentlemen of the army will kindle to such a degree, when their inglorious and base employment is compared with that of the virtuous Virginians, gaining the art of war and glory of victory, that they would rather resign their commissions or lives than suffer the eternal disgrace of having their names handed down to posterity, with these facts to sully some future page, in British or American story. Can we expect less from these generous spirits, than that they let their corrupt employers know the just indignation they feel at this abuse and disgrace that is, and will be fixed eternally on their names, as the dupes of tyranny?

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

NEWPORT, *February* 13.

WE are informed that there was but one tory in all New Shoreham on the 30th of January, at which time the sons of liberty had a meeting, and requested him to renounce his wicked principles, but he refusing, they began to enquire for some tar and feathers, which not being ready at hand, they took some fish gurry, and made a beginning to give him a new coat; upon which he frankly confessed he was no TORY, had acted only from a spirit of opposition, and disprised and hated a real tory as much as he did a highway robber, or the devil, their principles and practices being exactly similar, and tending to the same end, viz. that of plundering and enslaving mankind. He promised to support the liberties of his country for the future, and was taken into the favour of his townsmen.

Extract of a letter from POMFRET, dated February 7.

"I have heard, since the receipt of your letter, that a large quantity of powder is arrived at Providence; therefore I hope providence will smile upon our attempts to prepare against the approaching events; a considerable quantity is arrived in this colony."

We understand that most of the governors on the continent have received a fresh cargo of ministerial pamphlets, calculated to promote the slavery of this country.

We hear a letter from the earl of Dartmouth, directed to the governor and company of this colony, is come to hand, enclosing the king's, alias lord North's, speech, but not the lords protest. This letter, we are told,

nicious member of ſociety. During the concealment of his real character, thouſands are miſled by him, and ſeduced into paths from which it is, perhaps, impoſſible for them to return; and upon the detection of his real character, the reputation of that virtue which he aſſumed is wounded. From ſuch a detection bad men avail themſelves of the firſt opportunity given them to draw conſequences highly unfavourable to the human ſpecies in general; and ſuch conſequences are too often drawn by the ſuperficial obſervers of mankind; but it is ſurely not a little abſurd to make no difference, no diſtinction, between angels and devils, becauſe Satan, the prince of infernals, has ſometimes transformed himſelf into a celeſtial being of exquiſite purity,---an angel of light. As the beſt things become the worſt when they are corrupted, the hypocrite becomes the more dangerous in proportion to the quality which he chuſes, and the ſucceſs which he meets with is the more deſtructive. The man who only pretends to common virtues does not remain long undiſcovered; but he who is a finiſhed diſſembler, who moves in a ſuperior ſphere of hypocriſy, and puts on the appearance of the moſt exalted faculties, is a character far more to be dreaded. When a man profeſſes to be of a particular party, when he freely owns that it is his intention to make a fortune, and that he is reſolved to do it, *coute qui coute*, he is not, it will be allowed, a good man; but neither is he a dangerous one; as he is known, people are aware of him, and can therefore, if they pleaſe, guard themſelves againſt him: But the artful pretender to a love for his country, the falſe patriot, is an enemy of the blackeſt complexion, becauſe he, with an apparent friendſhip for the conſtitution, has nothing but his own intereſt in his view.

AN ESSAY ON FRIENDSHIP.

Deliberate on all things with thy friend,
And ſince friends grow not thick on ev'ry bough,
Nor ev'ry friend unrotten at the core,
Firſt on thy friend deliberate with thyſelf:
Pauſe, ponder, ſift; not eager in thy choice,
Nor jealous of the choſen, fixing, fix;
Judge before friendſhip, then conſide till death.
Well for thy friend, but nobler far for thee;
How gallant danger for earth's higheſt prize!
A friend is worth all hazard we can run.
Poor is the friendleſs maſter of a world.
A world in purchaſe of a friend is gain. YOUNG.

OF all the noble paſſions which dignify mankind, none deſerves our praiſe and attention more than that of FRIENDSHIP, whoſe benign influence inſpires the mind with every worthy qualification which can render a man happy in himſelf, or truly amiable in the ſight of others; but what commerce in life is more rare, what requires a greater nicety in cultivating, or what in general is more abuſed? It is no wonder, therefore, ſince ſo many difficulties are incident to ſo precarious a connection, that friends are ſuch prodigies below. The world, indeed, abounds with artful pretenders, whoſe fine ſpun ſophiſtry, and inſinuating manner, impoſe upon the credulous, and betray the ignorant. Their ſubtle circumvention finds an eaſy acceſs to the heart, and preſently brings them acquainted with whatſoever it contains, at a juncture, perhaps, when they are either actuated by ſome intereſted motive, or from an idle curioſity which they have of prying into the ſecrets of the unguarded, that they may deal them out again occaſionally to others, in hopes of a return of the ſame confidence, which will naturally add to the ſtock of their inquiſitive knowledge, and enable them to enlarge the circle of their correſpondents; but ſuch diſingenuous behaviour is highly derogatory to every good and chriſtian principle, and juſtly proclaims a plebeian ſoul, and avaricious mind, groſsly abuſing that ſacred character which they ſo unworthily take; nor can ſuch baſe malignants perpetrate their treacherous deſigns without calling in to their aſſiſtance a crime of the blackeſt hue; I mean that of *flattery*, which every honeſt man muſt hold in the utmoſt contempt and deteſtation, though I am ſorry to ſay it often proves too powerful for thoſe whoſe ſenſibility one ſhould reaſonably imagine too great to ſuffer by ſuch an impoſition; but the poiſon is ſo ſubtle that we find none are entirely proof againſt it, although it is, of all vices, the greateſt bane to ſociety, and the moſt formidable enemy to generoſity and friendſhip; from which, upon a ſuperficial view, it cannot well be diſtinguiſhed; for both, properly adminiſtered, having at firſt the ſame effect, though not the ſame tendency, renders it ſo difficult to diſcern phariſaiſm from true affection. PYTHAGORAS, therefore, very ingeniouſly remarks, that it is better to have an open enemy than a diſſembling friend; for with the one we can uſe all our efforts to guard againſt, and at length poſſibly ſubdue him; nay, ſometimes by ſhewing a placability of temper, even gain him over to our own intereſt; but a connection with the other is, of all concerns, attended with the moſt dangerous conſequences; for at the very inſtant when we lay our boſom open to his view, and place all that confidence in him which we think ſo amiable a companion deſerves, we are then furniſhing him at large with the very means whereby he will not only deprive us of our reputation and fortune, but frequently we ſee even life itſelf fall a wretched ſacrifice to this diabolical treachery. In ſhort, "the deceitful are like the camelion, apt to all objects, capable to all colours; they cloak hate with holineſs, ambition with good government, flattery with eloquence, but whatſoever they pretend is diſhoneſty." However, this vice would not have ſuch great aſcendency over mankind if they did not take ſuch infinite pains to deceive themſelves, and are never happier than when they beſt ſucceed. Thus reaſon is baniſhed from their thoughts, for fear it ſhould intimate a new ſyſtem of behaviour, contrary to their own inclinations, and point out the abſurdity of thoſe faults from whence they ſpring. BIAS expreſsly ſays, "Endeavour diligently to know thyſelf, ſo ſhall no flatterer deceive thee; for as no vermin will breed where they find no warmth, no vultures haunt where they find no prey, no flies where they ſee no fleſh, no pilgrims creep where there is no croſs, ſo there is no paraſite will lurk where he finds no game." Characters, like colours, never appear to ſo great an advantage as when properly contraſted; we will therefore take an immediate leave of this diſagreeable ſubject, whoſe glaring deformities we have been juſt expoſing, and place, in oppoſition to it, another, which only dwells in the breaſt of the humane and generous: Friendſhip is that illuſtrious theme, and heavenly paſſion, founded on the invincible baſis of ſincerity, not to be impaired by the corroding tooth of time, nor ſhaken by the ſtrongeſt blaſt of ſtratagem, but is always in a progreſſive ſtate towards perfection. A true friend ſympathizes with his affectionate colleague through the chequered ſcenes of life; he ſhares the heaving ſigh in affliction, adminiſters ſolace in adverſity, and participates of his joy in time of proſperity. Thus, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, are two ſouls ſo intimately united that they receive the ſame impreſſions, and are both liable to the ſame affections. But ſuch true amity as this cannot be purchaſed with riches, nor acquired with any degree of indiſcretion or neglect; it muſt be the reſult of a diſintereſted attachment, and a mutual concordance, ariſing from a ſimilarity of ſentiments, circumſtances, and diſpoſitions; otherwiſe jealouſy or pride, the common enemies to mankind, would almoſt unavoidably debilitate the foundation upon which ſuch a feeble eſtabliſhment depends, and ſoon end in irreparable ruin and confuſion. Therefore, before you enter upon an affair of ſuch vaſt importance, conſider maturely whether you can carry it into execution, according to the ſtrict rules of probity and diſcretion; employ no leſs attention about the perſon you would truſt; ſecretly obſerve his private and public actions towards others, from whence you may juſtly conclude how he will behave to you. However, remember to "be circumſpect, and ſhew a good countenance to all, yet enter not into familiarity with any, but only ſuch whoſe converſation is honeſt, and whoſe truth by trial is made truſty*." The duty of a true friend is too great to be expected from the immoral or prophane; for it is proper, whenever neceſſity requires, to give advice in conjunction with good example, but let not ſuch admonitions ſavour of ſarcaſtical reflections, or conclude with too many proteſtations; for that will create a certain antipathy to your counſels, and a natural diſtruſt of your confidence and integrity; it being the general property of thoſe who ſay much, and make large profeſſions, to be at the greateſt diſtance from the truth, which make people of this ſtamp ſo very fond of aſſociating with ſuch, who are the moſt infatuated with their ſuperficial rhetoric; but even thoſe, when they have once detected the diſſembler, forever after liſten to him with ſuſpicion and ſecret contempt, even when he bringeth a true ſtory. Let not emulation fire you to make your own virtues appear great at the expence of your friend's; for this is mean and ungenerous. If you ſerve him, let it be in private; if you praiſe him, let him not hear it, it being greater pain for a noble mind to receive a favour than to beſtow one. Judge not raſhly of his actions, but vindicate him at all times when his character is at ſtake, as far as honour and juſtice will permit; likewiſe endeavour with aſſiduity to hide from the world his foibles, for none are without them, frailties being inſeparable from human nature. But, above all, have the ſtricteſt regard to ſecreſy, which is the principal bond to ſociety and friendſhip; for in all our undertakings "ſilence is a gift without peril, and a treaſure without enemies;"§ for it is more probable we may offend from being too full of loquacity than from too much taciturnity; therefore it would be more prudent to have our underſtanding diſputed, from ſaying too little, than to ſpeak either inconveniently, unbecoming, or diſingenuous. It would be vain for me to pretend to enumerate all the neceſſary precautions to be obſerved in the purſuit and preſervation of ſo deſirable an union, as well as the manifold advantages accruing from it; they are eaſier to be conceived by the ſagacious, who are only capable of ſo conſonant an aſſociation, than to be deſcribed even by the florid eloquence of a TULLY or the ſoft perſuaſive numbers of a POPE.

There is another kind of friendſhip in the world, very different from what I have been deſcribing, which is a certain harmony ſubſiſting between mankind in general, without which we ſhould be liable to the infinite dangers which the want of benevolence and charity undoubtedly would expoſe us to; but thoſe virtues are naturally implanted in us, and are totally ignorant of that divine ſource from whence all their bleſſings ſpring; a glorious privilege, reſerved for man alone, where thoſe bright qualifications implanted in him ſhine forth in proportion as they are free from the contaminating ſeeds of vice, which ought carefully to be ſuppreſſed before they take root in the heart, and become a principal part of our nature. Thus we may render ourſelves in this world careſſed, beloved, and eſteemed, and in firm aſſurance of more ſolid and laſting enjoyments in the next. ALEXIS.

* ARCHIMEDES.

§ PHOCIAN.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

AS a friend to the public in general, I beg leave to ſuggeſt one conſideration to thoſe whom it may concern, reſpecting the operations at Boſton.

I do not know what number of inhabitants the town contains, but I imagine they are very numerous; and as their trade is at an end, it muſt inevitably happen that many are reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of ſubſiſtence, notwithſtanding the legacies ſent to them by other colonies.

The certain conſequence of ſcarcity of proviſions is the conſumption of much unwholeſome food; and the certain effect of this is ſickneſs and diſeaſes almoſt peſtilential.

Should this be the ſtate of things at Boſton, which, that it will be ſo appears moſt probable, is it likely that our troops, or even the ſailors and marines, will totally eſcape the contagion?

And for what purpoſe are we expoſing a populous city, a conſiderable part of the Engliſh army, a part of the Britiſh fleet, to ſuch hazards? Let thoſe who know inform us; I cannot. From ſo much as I have heard of the matter, I cannot but think a little good humour on our ſide would have produced the like on the other, and a few good natured, ſenſible people, would have ſettled, in half an hour, a buſineſs which is made of conſequence by a few who wiſh to profit by confuſion.

There are not a ſet of more uſeful ſubjects, nor more loyal, in any part of the Britiſh dominions than in America; nay, I think I may add, than in New England; but they have their tempers as well as John Bull; and if he ſays ſternly they ſhall eat no hard dumplings, they may poſſibly reply, but we will; and about ſuch a wiſe affair as his we are hazarding every thing. N. L.

NEW ENGLAND.

In *PROVINCIAL CONGRESS*,

CAMBRIDGE, *February* 9, 1775.

To the *inhabitants* of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

Friends and fellow ſufferers,

WHEN a people, entitled to that freedom which our anceſtors have nobly preſerved, as the richeſt inheritance of their children, are invaded by the hand of oppreſſion, and trampled on by the mercileſs feet of tyranny, reſiſtance is ſo far from being criminal that it becomes the chriſtian and ſocial duty of each individual.

While you ſee the lives of your fellow men, in other nations, ſported with and deſtroyed, and their eſtates confiſcated by the prince, only to gratify the caprice, ambition, or avarice of a tyrant, you ought to entertain and cultivate in your minds the higheſt gratitude to the ſupreme being, for having placed you under ſuch a form of government, as, when duly adminiſtered, gives the meaneſt peaſant the ſame ſecurity in his life and property as his ſovereign has in his crown.

This conſtitution of government ſecures to each one ſubject thereto ſuch an entire property in his inheritance, and the fruit of his induſtry, that they cannot be taken from him without his perſonal or repreſentative conſent; and as the evidence of entire property ariſes from the uncontroulable power of diſpoſing, when your eſtates ſhall be brought into ſuch a ſituation, or under ſuch a form of government, as that they can be diſpoſed of, or granted by perſons who are by no means accountable to you, therefore you ceaſe to have any thing more than a licenſed and precarious property in them.

Notwithſtanding theſe principles have been warmly contended for, and nobly defended, at the expence of much blood and treaſure, by your Britiſh anceſtors, who have ever been ſeriouſly alarmed at the leaſt infringement on this branch of their happy privileges, the houſe of commons there, over whom you have not the leaſt controul, and in whoſe election you have no voice, have claimed and exerciſed the powers of granting your money without your conſent; and what renders the ſame more aggravated, is, that the money extorted from you is applied to the vile purpoſe of maintaining a ſet of men who, through depravity of mind, and cruelty of diſpoſition, have been, and ſtill are, endeavouring to enforce certain acts of parliament, made with expreſs purpoſe to take from you your charter rights, and reduce you to a ſtate of miſery equal to that ever attendant on thoſe whoſe prince has the ſole diſpoſal of their lives and properties.

Fleets, troops, and every implement of war, are ſent into the province, with apparent deſign to wreſt from you that freedom which it is your duty, even at the riſk of your lives, to hand inviolate to poſterity.

Thoſe ſtrides of tyranny have fixed the united attention of all America, and, being greatly and juſtly alarmed, the wiſdom of the whole continent has been collected in that congreſs, whoſe ſalutary reſolutions have pointed you to effectual means of redreſs, and the execution of the plan projected by that honourable aſſembly has been warmly recommended to you by your former provincial congreſs.

The tranſactions of your former congreſs, with regard to placing the militia on ſuch a footing as may ſerve to defend you from each act of hoſtility that may be offered, have been carefully tranſmitted to you; and we rejoice to hear that you have chearfully paid the ſtricteſt attention to them, and ardently wiſh that the ſame martial ſpirit which ſo remarkably prevails among you may be encouraged and encreaſed.

Though we depricate a rupture with the mother ſtate, yet we muſt ſtill urge you to every preparation for your neceſſary defence; for unleſs you exhibit to your enemies ſuch a firmneſs as ſhall convince them that you are worthy of that freedom your anceſtors fled here to enjoy, you have nothing to expect but the vileſt and moſt abject ſlavery.

The foregoing pages contain the reſolutions* of your former congreſs, reſpecting the improvement of your public monies, at this critical juncture of your public affairs. Such is the alarming ſtate of the province, that the neceſſity of punctually complying with theſe reſolves can by no means need any farther argument to ſtimulate thereto than what naturally ariſes from facts under your conſtant obſervations; but as neceſſary preparations for your defence require immediate ſupplies of money, duty and faithfulneſs to you compel us to take leave to hint, that ſhould you be ſo unhappy as to be driven to unſheath the ſword, in defence of your lives and properties, the having proper magazines duly prepared may give that ſucceſs which cannot be expected without them.

Subjects generally pay obedience to the laws of the land, to avoid the penalty that accrues on breach of them; and on the ſame principles, we are aſſured, that, as you hitherto have, you will continue ſtill ſtrictly to adhere to the reſolutions of your ſeveral congreſſes, for we can conceive of no greater puniſhment for the breach of human laws than the miſery that muſt inevitably follow your diſregarding the plans that have, by your authority, with that of the whole continent, been projected.

Your conduct hitherto, under the ſevereſt trials, has been worthy of you, as men and chriſtians; and notwithſtanding the pains that have been taken by your enemies to inculcate the doctrines of non-reſiſtance and paſſive obedience, and by every art to delude and terrify you, the whole continent of America has this day cauſe to rejoice in your firmneſs. We truſt you will continue ſteadfaſt, and, having regard to the dignity of your characters as freemen, and thoſe generous ſentiments reſulting from your natural and political connections, you never will ſubmit your necks to the galling yoke of deſpotiſm prepared for you; but, with a proper ſenſe of your dependence on God, nobly defend thoſe rights which Heaven gave, and no man ought to take from you.

Signed by order of the provincial congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.

A true extract from the minutes,

BENJAMIN LINCOLN, ſecretary.

* *Theſe* reſolves *(which are now publiſhed in a pamphlet) relate chiefly to a recommendation to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the province, to cauſe their reſpective proportions of the province tax to be paid into the hands of Henry Gardner, eſquire, of Stow, who had given bond and ſufficient ſureties to the ſatisfaction of the congreſs.*

TO THE PRINTERS OF THE BOSTON EVENING POST.

ON reading the account of the battle between the brave Virginians and their ſavage neighbours, it brought to my mind the keen reſentments and mortifying reflections that muſt naturally kindle in the breaſts of an experienced general, brave officers, and intrepid ſoldiers, to remember that the profeſſed deſign of Britain in maintaining ſtanding armies in America was the *protection* of the colonies, and yet know, at the very moment the noble Virginians were bleeding, dying, and winning the laurels of victory, they were confined, and baſking in their tents, to execute one of the moſt inglorious deſigns that ever diſgraced the name of a Britiſh ſoldier, viz. enſlaving a free province, that has ſupported itſelf more than 150 years againſt her ſavage foes. Theſe reſentments and reflections muſt ſtill encreaſe, when they feel and know the irreſiſtible conviction this proceeding will give to every honeſt man in Britain or America, of theſe two facts: Firſt, that the real deſign of keeping a ſtanding army in America was not protecting, but enſlaving, the colonies; the ſecond thing thus demonſtrated is, that the colonies do not need or deſire protection from theſe ſtanding armies, but are able and willing to defend themſelves, and therefore they muſt view their ſtay in America as uſeleſs and burthenſome. In this ſituation, it is natural for Americans to imagine the honeſt, generous ſouls of the gentlemen of the army will kindle to ſuch a degree, when their inglorious and baſe employment is compared with that of the virtuous Virginians, gaining the art of war and glory of victory, that they would rather reſign their commiſſions or lives than ſuffer the eternal diſgrace of having their names handed down to poſterity, with theſe facts to fully ſome future page, in Britiſh or American ſtory. Can we expect leſs from theſe generous ſpirits, than that they let their corrupt employers know the juſt indignation they feel at this abuſe and diſgrace that is, and will be fixed eternally on their names, as the dupes of tyranny?

A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

NEW PORT, *February* 13.

WE are informed that there was but one tory in all New Shoreham on the 30th of January, at which time the ſons of liberty had a meeting, and requeſted him to renounce his wicked principles, but he refuſing, they began to enquire for ſome tar and feathers, which not being ready at hand, they took ſome fiſh gurry, and made a beginning to give him a new coat; upon which he frankly confeſſed he was no TORY, had acted only from a ſpirit of oppoſition, and diſpiſed and hated a real tory as much as he did a highway robber, or the devil, their principles and practices being exactly ſimilar, and tending to the ſame end, viz. that of plundering and enſlaving mankind. He promiſed to ſupport the liberties of his country for the future, and was taken into the favour of his townſmen.

Extract of a letter from POMFRET, dated February 7.

"I have heard, ſince the receipt of your letter, that a large quantity of powder is arrived at Providence; therefore I hope providence will ſmile upon our attempts to prepare againſt the approaching events; a conſiderable quantity is arrived in this colony."

We underſtand that moſt of the governors on the continent have received a freſh cargo of miniſterial pamphlets, calculated to promote the ſlavery of this country.

We have a letter from the earl of Dartmouth, directed to the governor and company of this colony, is come to hand, enclоſing the king's, alias lord North's, ſpeech, but not the lords proceſs. This letter, we are told,

is a mere echo *of the ſpeech; it is ſuppoſed his honour has received a parcel of the above mentioned pamphlets, which we dare ſay ſmell ſtrongly of* POPERY.

One day laſt week arrived here a ſloop from Nantucket, which on her paſſage was fired upon three times, off Seconet Point, by an officer in a boat belonging to the ſloop Swan, James Ayſcough, commander. The third time he fired the ſhot went within ſix inches of Mr. Starbuck's and Mr. Fiſh's bodies. They then went along ſide the Swan, and informed captain Ayſcough of the behaviour of his officer, who according to cuſtom, laid the blame on his officer, and took no further notice of the matter.

The militia of the town of Marblehead, a few days paſt, made a general muſter, when there appeared between two and three thouſand determined, able bodied men, well equipped for the defence of their oppreſſed, inſulted country, and nobly reſolved to die or be free.

Extract of a letter from CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA, dated *December* 28.

"*I am glad to hear our company is eſteemed in your part of the world; I aſſure you they deſerve praiſe, as they have behaved extremely well on many occaſions lately, particularly at a dreadful fire we had here laſt night, when captain Stevenſon's and ſix other houſes were conſumed in four hours. The governor deſired his thanks to be given to the officers and men for their good behaviour on the occaſion. We recruit faſt, and improve greatly in diſcipline. People who may ſee this may think I paſs too great encomiums, but permit me to tell them that king George has but few better ſoldiers. We are completely provided with an ammunition cheſt, which contains* 500 *dozen cartridges, with ball, ſpare flints, &c. in ſhort, he who will not die for the liberties of America, does not deſerve to live in freedom. We had a review of the three companies laſt week; their behaviour had the greateſt applauſe. Many Europeans beheld them with aſtoniſhment, and ſaid that general Gage muſt have a few more thouſands ſent him before he can ſubdue the Americans. A troop of horſe is juſt raiſed; the grenadiers, a fine company, are already complete.*"

A convention of committees from the different counties of Pennſylvania was held at Philadelphia on the 23*d of January, and continued, by adjournments, to the* 28*th,* 106 *members being preſent; the firſt of whom, on the liſt, was the celebrated Pennſylvania Farmer, although the* tories *in this town, and other places, have aſſerted, and taken great pains to make others believe, that he had forſaken the cauſe of liberty, &c. How confounded muſt the enemies to the liberties of this country appear, had they the leaſt ſpark of modeſty left, on being detected in ſo many and ſuch groſs falſhoods as are daily and hourly proved upon them! The above mentioned convention unanimouſly came into a number of excellent reſolves for promoting the manufacturing of ſteel, gunpowder, ſaltpetre, and almoſt every uſeful article of clothing, &c.*

BOSTON, *February* 20.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, *in* Georgia, December 9, 1774.

"YESTERDAY the inhabitants of Savannah met and choſe deputies to meet in provincial congreſs, the deputies of the ſeveral pariſhes and diſtricts of this province to be choſen before the 18th of next month, on which day they meet, and there is not the leaſt doubt they will adopt every meaſure recommended by the congreſs, and firmly enter into the aſſociation. You may be aſſured they will on that day alſo elect deputies to meet the continental or general congreſs, to be held in Philadelphia, on or about the tenth day of May next. The ſpirit of oppoſition has ſubſided, and moſt of the proteſters againſt the former reſolves came to the poll, and voted for delegates. Two of our back pariſhes, which made the moſt noiſe, are now come over to us. As the Carolina trade was ready to be ſtopped, it immediately leſſened the value of Indian corn one third. When you conſider our local ſituation, and the circumſtance of having as many placemen and public offices, with their connections, as the largeſt and moſt populous government on the continent, and thoſe with independent ſalaries from government, add to that the Indian war with which the province was threatened (which is now ſettled) was a ſtrong argument with many why the oppoſition to government ſhould not be made by us, as we had juſt applied home for troops. That difficulty being removed, there is not the leaſt doubt but Georgia will appear among the foremoſt in ſupport of civil and religious liberty. There are large donations of rice collecting for the poor ſufferers in Boſton; and, had we the means of ſending it to them with very little trouble, much more would be collected and ſent. If no opportunity offers ſoon directly to Boſton, it will be ſent to New York or Philadelphia, to be diſpoſed of for them."

Extract of a letter from a worthy gentleman in Kingſton, Jamaica, *dated* January 1.

"I have taken up this paper to give you a hint on the ſtate of our Jamaica politics. I find the many excellent publications ſent hither from the continent have had a wonderful effect in ſoftening the minds of our opponents, enlightening thoſe who were uninſtructed, and confirming the faithful. I claim ſome little merit to myſelf for having tranſmitted thoſe papers; though it is of that inferior kind which was due to the ſexton who tolled the bell at the church of the late excellent doctor Sherlock. I have now a choice piece of intelligence for our friends, at which they will be agreeably ſurprized: The aſſembly of this iſland, by a majority of 16 to 9, have paſſed a memorial to his majeſty, and have petitioned for a repeal of all the late acts of parliament reſpecting America; it is ſpirited and judicious, though not expreſſed in the elegant diction which may be found in the papers offered by the congreſs. You may be indulged with a ſight of it in the hands of my worthy friend Mr. ------. The memorial is to be ſent home by the Grantham Packet, which is to ſail the 7th inſtant."

We hear from Falmouth, in Caſko Bay, that one day laſt week, as four or five men belonging to the Gaſpee (one of the armed cutters on the American ſtation) were attempting to go aſhore in the boat, were fired at from the veſſel, and one of them killed. They, however, landed with the dead body, and a jury of inqueſt was ſummoned, who brought in their verdict *wilful murder*; upon which the proper civil officer went off with intent to ſecure the murderer, but were not permitted to go on board.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
CAMBRIDGE, February 16.

WHEREAS it has pleaſed Almighty GOD, the juſt and good governor of the world, to permit ſo great a calamity to befal us as the preſent controverſy between Great Britain and theſe colonies, and which threaten us with the evils of war; and whereas it has been the annual and laudable cuſtom of this colony, at the opening of the ſpring, to obſerve a day of FASTING and PRAYER, to humble themſelves before GOD for their ſins, and to implore his forgiveneſs and bleſſing: *It is therefore reſolved*, as the ſenſe of this congreſs, that it is highly and peculiarly proper, and a duty incumbent upon this people, more eſpecially at a time of ſuch general diſtreſs, that a day of public faſting and prayer ſhould be obſerved and kept throughout this colony, not only on account of the preſent calamity, but alſo in conformity to the laudable cuſtom of our anceſtors; and it is accordingly recommended to the ſeveral religious aſſemblies in the ſame, that THURSDAY the 16th day of MARCH next be obſerved as a day of faſting and prayer, to humble ourſelves before GOD, on account of our ſins, to implore his forgiveneſs, to beg his bleſſing upon the labours of the field, upon our merchandize, fiſhery, and manufactures, and upon the various means uſed to recover and preſerve our juſt rights and liberties; and alſo that his bleſſing may reſt upon all the Britiſh empire, upon GEORGE the third, our rightful KING, and upon all the royal family, that they may be great and laſting bleſſings to the world; to implore the outpourings of his ſpirit, to enable us to bear and ſuffer whatever his holy and righteous providence may ſee fit to lay upon us, and alſo humbly to ſupplicate his direction and aſſiſtance to diſcover and reform whatever is amiſs, that ſo he may be pleaſed to remove theſe heavy afflictions, theſe tokens of his diſpleaſure, and may cauſe harmony and union to be reſtored between Great Britain and theſe colonies, and that we may again rejoice in the free and undiſturbed exerciſe of all thoſe rights and privileges for the enjoyment of which our pious and virtuous anceſtors braved every danger, and tranſmitted the fair poſſeſſion down to their children, to be by them handed down entire to the lateſt poſterity.

Signed by order of the provincial congreſs,
JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
CAMBRIDGE, February 15.

WHEREAS it appears to this congreſs, from the preſent diſpoſition of the Britiſh miniſtry and parliament, that there is real cauſe to fear that the reaſonable and juſt applications of this continent to Great Britain, for "peace, liberty, and ſafety," will not meet with a favourable reception, but, on the contrary, from the large reinforcement of troops expected in this colony, the tenor of intelligence from Great Britain, and general appearances, we have reaſon to apprehend that the ſudden deſtruction of this colony in particular is intended, for refuſing, with the other colonies, tamely to ſubmit to the moſt ignominious ſlavery:

Therefore reſolved, that the great law of ſelf-preſervation calls upon the inhabitants of this colony immediately to prepare againſt every attempt that may be made to attack them by *ſurprize*; and it is, upon ſerious deliberation, moſt earneſtly recommended to the militia in general, as well as the detached part of it in minute men, that they ſpare neither time, pains, nor expence, at ſo critical a juncture, in perfecting themſelves forthwith in military diſcipline, and that ſkilful inſtructors be provided for thoſe companies which are not already provided therewith.

And it is recommended to the towns and diſtricts in this colony, that they encourage ſuch perſons as are ſkilled in the manufactory of fire arms and bayonets, diligently to apply themſelves thereto, for ſupplying ſuch of the inhabitants as ſhall be deficient.

And for the encouragement of American manufacturers of fire arms and bayonets, *it is farther reſolved*, that this congreſs will give the preference to, and purchaſe from them, ſo many effective arms and bayonets as can be delivered in a reaſonable time, upon notice given to this congreſs at its next ſeſſion.

Signed by order of the provincial congreſs.
JOHN HANCOCK, preſident.
A true extract from the minutes.
BENJAMIN LINCOLN, ſecretary.

The Maſſachuſetts provincial congreſs, we hear, is adjourned to the 22d day of March next.

On MONEY.

THE properties of money are ſo generally underſtood, that it would be needleſs for me to ſay any thing concerning them; but being one of the many who write equally without occaſion, judgment, or ſkill, I am determined at all events to proceed in the diſquiſition.

The uſe of money is infinite, and its properties are wonderful. It is far from being ſo certain that the philoſopher's ſtone can turn every thing to gold, as that gold, properly applied, can frequently make transformations agreeable to the wiſh of its poſſeſſors. Amazing indeed are the powers aſcribed to this metal, which has long been a magnet to human affections.

"Money makes the mare to go:" And though philoſophers hold it to be an evil, I am inclined to believe that there are not many of them who, having their choice of two bags of coin of like denomination, but differing in ſize, would chuſe the leaſt.

I ſhall here enumerate ſome of the moſt ſingular of its properties. Money can both occaſion and reconcile differences; and, as well as ſupport war, can procure and maintain peace. With regard to wedlock, it can unite old age and youth by mutual conſent, ſupply the want of merit, ſenſe, or vigour, in the huſband, and of prudence, affability, or reputation in the bride. In other reſpects, it is able to corrupt and pervert juſtice; to transform ſtern patriots into obſequious courtiers, and to influence the eloquence of orators in ſuch a manner, as to make them turn their arms againſt themſelves, and manfully refute whatever they had before advanced. At the helm of ſtate it is conſidered by thoſe who preſide there as the main ſpring of all the manœuvres of government: And a miniſtry without a treaſury would be much in the ſame ſituation as a fleet without mariners. In fine, generally ſpeaking, intereſt is the ſole foundation and only cement of modern friendſhip; and money may be regarded as a molten image, to which the honeſty of the male, and the chaſtity of the other ſex, are offered in perpetual ſacrifice.

I will in the laſt place illuſtrate emblematically one inſtance wherein wealth is frequently miſapplied.

A certain man who had a numerous offſpring came to the poſſeſſion of an ample fortune, but, by indulging his children in all their deſires, was ſhortly reduced to ruin.

In caſe an explanation of my fable ſhould be required by the reader, I give it as follows.

This man's children were his paſſions, in whoſe gratification he ſquandered away the whole of his ſubſtance, and in the prime of life brought upon himſelf all the infirmities of an advanced old age.

Mr. PINKNEY,

SIR,

I DESIRE *you will inſert the encloſed in this week's paper, and oblige a friend and cuſtomer.*

I *CANNOT* help expreſſing my aſtoniſhment at the aſſurance of one of your cuſtomers who ſigns himſelf W. I. in your laſt week's gazette. Sir, I deſire you will inform the public that the great and wonderful exploits related of the illuſtrious ſon of the princeſs of Berne are matters of fact; and were there the leaſt neceſſity, I could readily produce thoſe who had every ſingle circumſtance from his own mouth. W. I. beſides being a very incredulous perſon, is poſſeſſed of great impudence, to attribute ſuch ſurprizing exploits to lunacy, or ideotiſm. I would have him to know that the public have as yet been favoured but with few of the many amazing atchivements of that illuſtrious perſonage. Much has been omitted in the account of his perilous expedition in Carolina the three days he wandered. There in the woods he ſaw only one houſe, wherein he found a poor woman in the laſt agonies of death, and not another living creature: He could get nothing to eat all this time but parſimons, which ſo diſtorted his jaws, that it was many days before he could articulate diſtinctly.

He, to make a horſe go with his right foot foremoſt, made him trot round a precipice, by which means the animal was forced to move, as he wanted him, or tumble down it.

He put four ſtout men, one on each vane of a wind mill, when it was going round with great velocity; and, on ſeeing the maſter of the mill approaching, took them all off again unhurt.

He once, when the celebrated Mr. Foote was performing a capital part (for which he was greatly applauded) ſlily ſlipped from his ſeat, put on Mr. Foote's dreſs, and ſo inimitably ſupplied the place of that great mimic, that no one was conſcious of the deception. W. I. pretends to be very ſagacious; but tell him he is much miſtaken. The pieces he alludes to never had the leaſt origin or exiſtence where he ſuppoſes; neither were they the production of one perſon. Before I conclude, I appeal to the public whether W. I. for his ſcandalous and baſe inſinuations againſt this illuſtrious perſon, has not juſtly merited the laſh of his moſt *powerful* and *nervous arm*.

I am your moſt humble ſervant,
I. B.

WILLIAMSBURG.

AT a meeting held the 23d day of November, 1774, at the courthouſe of Warwick county, to chuſe a committee to carry the late continental aſſociation into execution, the freeholders proceeded by ballot, and choſe the following gentlemen as a committee for this county, *viz.*

Colonel William Harwood, major William Langhorne, E. Harwood, Thomas Haynes, Richard Cary, Hinde Ruſſell, Benjamin Wills, John Jones, William Digges, William Dudley, Francis Leigh, and Joſeph Maſſenburgh. Colonel William Harwood appointed chairman to the committee, and Robert Lucas clerk.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Charles City, on Wedneſday the firſt day of March, 1775, Benjamin Harriſon, and William Acrill, gentlemen, were unanimouſly choſen delegates to repreſent them in colony convention, to be held at the town of Richmond on the 20th of this inſtant.

JAMES NEW, clerk of the meeting.

AFTER proper notice, the freeholders of the county of Glouceſter met at the courthouſe of the ſaid county, on Thurſday the 2d day of March, 1775, to elect delegates to meet at the town of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, the 20th inſtant, agreeable to the notification of the honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, eſquire. Previous to the election, Jaſper Clayton was appointed clerk, to make return thereof, and Thomas Whiting and Lewis Burwell, eſquires, were unanimouſly choſen delegates for the purpoſe aforeſaid.

JASPER CLAYTON, clerk.

Departed this life, Mrs. ELIZABETH NEALE, of Warwick county, in the 22d year of her age, after a ſhort illneſs, which ſhe bore with much fortitude and reſignation. She was a chaſte wife, tender parent, and indulgent miſtreſs.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 8, 1775.

THE meeting of the treaſurer, truſtees, and ſubſcribers, to the fund, for the relief of clergymens widows and orphans, is hereby appointed to be held on *Saturday* the 6th of *May* next. The officers for the preſent year are the reverend JOHN CAMM, treaſurer, the reverend Meſſieurs PRICE DAVIS, DEVEREUX JARRATT, WILLIAM BLAND, JOHN BRACKEN, THOMAS PRICE, and ALEXANDER LUNDIE, truſtees, the reverend WILLIAM HARRISON forenoon preacher, and the reverend ROBERT ANDREWS afternoon preacher.

JACOB BRUCE, clerk.

To be LET, *and entered on immediately*,

THAT pleaſant and commodious tenement, in the town of *Blandford*, ſituate on the back ſtreet, formerly occupied by the ſubſcriber. The terms may be known by applying to me, in *Prince George*, near the courthouſe. I have alſo another tenement, containing 60 acres of land, within a quarter of a mile of the ſaid town, with all neceſſary houſes for a family, on a very beautiful and healthy ſituation, which I would let for a term of years, to any perſon inclinable to rent. The terms for which may be alſo known by applying to the ſubſcriber.

2 THEODORICK BLAND, junior.

GOODE's BRIDGE, Cheſterfield county, *March* 8, 1775.

THE NOTED ENGLISH HORSE

JANUS

IS in great perfection. He ſtands at my houſe, and covers at five pounds the ſeaſon, or forty ſhillings the leap. Mares that go by the ſeaſon ſhall be covered night and morning, provided no other mare interferes. The leap money is to be paid at the ſtable door. I have rented a large paſture, which ſhall be for the uſe of the mares gratis, but I will not be liable for any that may get away. The ſeaſon expires the 25th day of *Auguſt* next.

3 JOHN GOODE.

THE NOTED HORSE

MARK ANTHONY

STANDS at my plantation in *Bute* county, the north ſide of *Roanoke river*, about two miles below colonel *Thomas Eaton*'s ferry, and will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon at thirty ſhillings the leap, three pounds the ſeaſon, or five pounds, *Virginia* money, to enſure a colt. Good paſturage for the mares, and entertainment for gentlemens ſervants, gratis. Great care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.

3* HERBERT HAYNES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 9, 1775.

I INTEND for *England* immediately after the *October* meeting of the merchants. All perſons who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted to bring in their reſpective accounts, that they may receive payment.

WILLIAM DAWSON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Middleſex*, a negro man named HARRY, who ſays he belongs to Mr. *Richard Parker*, in *Weſtmoreland*; he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and has on an oznabrig ſhirt, negro cotton waiſtcoat and breeches. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charchges, and take him away.

(3) JOHN CRAINE.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Weſtmoreland* county, on the 10th of *February*, a convict ſervant man who calls himſelf *Paul Matthews*, and ſays he belongs to *John Strother* of the county of *Culpeper*; he is clothed in negro cotton, and an oznabrig ſhirt. The owner is deſired to come for him, and pay charges to

3 JAMES MUSE, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Southampton*, a ſorrel horſe, about 4 years old, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with a long tail and hanging mane, and is very poor. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

3 JOHN PURCELL.

TAKEN up, at the plantation of Mr. *Wormely*, known by the name of *Pianketank*, in *Middleſex*, a bay horſe colt, 3 years old the enſuing ſpring, 13 hands high, neither docked or branded, has a ſtar in his forehead, a ſnip on his noſe, and has 3 white feet. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l.

BENJAMIN BRISTOW.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY IN A FEW WEEKS.

WILLIAM KELL.

1270

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it hath been humbly repreſented to us on the part and behalf of our colony of Virginia, that a currency of copper money within the ſame colony would be highly beneficial to our good ſubjects the inhabitants thereof for the more eaſy and convenient making of ſmall payments; and whereas the treaſurer of our ſaid colony, being thereunto authorized by an act of our governor, council, and aſſembly of our ſaid colony, paſſed in the tenth year of our reign, hath delivered to the maſter and worker of our mint in our tower of London, a ſufficient quantity of fine copper, in bars, nealed, for the coinage of five tons of the pieces herein after mentioned, after making the juſt and uſual allowances to the officers of our mint; and whereas our ſaid maſter and worker of our mint hath, in purſuance of our warrant for that purpoſe iſſued, coined thereout five tons of pieces of copper coin, of ſuch weight that ſixty pieces thereof are equal to one pound weight averdupois, without erring either in exceſs or defect above one thirtieth part, and are of the value of two ſhillings and ſix pence, according to the currency of money in our ſaid province of Virginia, and each piece is ſtamped on one ſide with our effigies, with the inſcription 'GEORGIUS III REX,' and on the reverſe with the Virginia arms with the St. George's croſs, leaving out the eſcutcheon of crowns, except one crown at the top, as on the guinea, without creſt, ſupporters, or motto, except the word 'VIRGINIA' round the arms, with the date of the year, which are now ready to be exported to our ſaid colony of Virginia: We have therefore, with the advice of our privy council, thought fit to iſſue this our royal proclamation, and we do accordingly hereby ordain, declare, and command, that the ſaid pieces of copper money, ſo coined, ſtamped, and impreſſed, as aforeſaid, ſhall be current and lawful money of and in our ſaid colony of Virginia, and of and within the diſtricts and precincts of the ſame, and ſhall paſs and be received therein after the rate following, that is to ſay, twenty four of the ſaid pieces ſhall paſs and be received for the ſum of one ſhilling, according to the currency of our ſaid province of Virginia, and at and after ſuch rate ſhall be computed, accepted, and taken accordingly in all bargains, rates, payments, and other tranſactions of money. Provided always, and we do hereby further declare, that no perſon ſhall be obliged to take more than one ſhilling of ſuch copper money in any one payment of any ſum of money under twenty ſhillings, nor more than two ſhillings and ſix pence thereof in any one payment of a larger ſum of money than twenty ſhillings.

GIVEN at our court, at St. James's, the ſixteenth day of November, 1774, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 23, 1775.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late CLEMENTINA RIND are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, that the ſubſcriber may be enabled to ſettle her affairs as ſoon as poſſible; and thoſe who have demands againſt it are deſired to make them known immediately. Mr. *Jacob Bruce*, of this city, is properly authorized to collect, and give receipts to any perſon indebted as above, having the books in his poſſeſſion for that purpoſe.

JOHN PINKNEY, adminiſtrator.

TREASURY OFFICE, *February* 27, 1775.

OBSERVING from a ROYAL PROCLAMATION, publiſhed in the laſt gazette, that his MAJESTY hath been GRACIOUSLY PLEASED to authorize the currency of copper money throughout this colony, agreeable to the terms of an act of our general aſſembly, I do hereby give notice that ſuch copper money is now ready to be iſſued in exchange either for gold, ſilver, or any of the treaſury notes. Thoſe who have demands, PROPERLY AUTHENTICATED, may receive what proportion they pleaſe in copper; but are not obliged to take more than two ſhillings and ſixpence in any ſum above twenty ſhillings, and not more that one ſhilling in any ſum under twenty ſhillings. *Conſtant attendance* will be given at this office every day in the week, except Sunday, from *eight* to *one* o'clock.

I muſt again call upon all ſuch inſpectors, clerks, and other collectors, as have not ſettled and paid their reſpective balances due to the treaſury. If they fail doing it longer than the next meeting of the merchants in April, they may be aſſured that I ſhall prefer regular complaints, before *proper authority*, againſt *every delinquent*, and that I ſhall, moreover, without fail, publiſh liſts of all defaulters in the public gazettes.

THIS MAY BE RELIED ON.

2 RO. C. NICHOLAS.

NORFOLK, *February* 21, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber having declined keeping tavern, and moved into a very convenient brick houſe, where Meſſieurs *Eilbecks* lately moved out of, near the markethouſe, purpoſes letting private lodgings, ſtablage for horſes, &c. and returns her ſincere thanks to all who have been pleaſed to favour her with their cuſtom, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as well as of other gentlemen and ladies who may chuſe to beſtow their favours on her.

WHITE NISBET.

*** I have an excellent dry-good ſtore and cellar to let.

I WILL ſell COAL at one ſhilling per buſhel, or give two buſhels of coal for one of corn, to be delivered at *Rocket*'s landing, where there is a wharf and lumberhouſe convenient. I will exchange coal for about two tons of good bar iron. As my coal pits are now 40 and 50 feet deep, which is more than twice the depth I uſed to dig, the blackſmiths agree that the coal is much better than it ever was, but attended with more expence to raiſe out of the pits.

3 SAMUEL DU VAL.

By his excellency the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majeſty's lieutenant, and governor general, of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and vice admiral of the ſame:*

A PROCLAMATION.

VIRGINIA, to wit.

WHEREAS, by the bleſſing of God, and the prudence and reſolution of the officers and men, employed in the expedition againſt the Indians, the diſturbances, which had occaſioned ſuch diſtreſs end devaſtation in the back ſettlements of this colony, have happily been put an end to, and the Shawaneſe, from whoſe incurſions the moſt dreadful effects were felt, to remove all ground of future quarrel, have agreed not to hunt on this ſide the Ohio, and have ſolemnly promiſed not to moleſt any paſſengers on that river, but, on the contrary, to give them every aſſiſtance and protection, and have conſented to receive and to follow all ſuch regulations of their trade as ſhall hereafter be dictated to them, which may be productive of infinite benefit to the trading people of Virginia, and, in return, I have engaged, for the people of this colony, that they will treat the ſaid Shawaneſe Indians with every poſſible indulgence, and every mark of friendlineſs, and when their occaſions oblige them to paſs through any part of this dominion, that they ſhall be protected from all injury: And whereas I have received authentic accounts that the Cherokee nation of Indians have put to death the perſons of their tribe who had been concerned in the murder of young Ruſſell, and others in company with him, which remarkable inſtance of their good faith, and ſtrict regard to juſtice, as it cannot but evince the ſincere deſire they entertain of being in peace and good agreement with us, ſo I hope will diſpoſe all the people of this colony to acts of beneficence towards, and a friendly intercourſe with, all this part of their fellow creatures: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of his majeſty's council, to iſſue this proclamation, hereby requiring all perſons in this government ſtrictly to refrain from committing any violence upon, or doing any injury to, Indians of whatſoever tribe or nation, and from every encroachment upon their territory which may give them cauſe of complaint; and I do direct and command all magiſtrates and other officrs to be aiding and aſſiſting in preſerving the peace now eſtabliſhed, by immediately apprehending all violators of it, and by protecting the Indians by every means in their power.

GIVEN under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, this 23d day of January, in the 15th year of his majeſty's reign. DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Williamſburg*, on *Monday* the 20th of *February* laſt, an indented ſervant man named ISAAC GELDING, by trade a houſe carpenter, about 28 years of age, a ſhort well made man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, wears ſhort brown hair, tied behind, and has ſeveral moles in his face; had on, when he went away, a bearſkin coat and waiſtceat, a pair of light coloured worſted ſhag breeches with metal buttons, brown linen ſhirts, and a new hat; he took with him a broad ax and a handſaw. It is ſuſpected that he is gone to *Suffolk*, as he left *Norfolk* laſt *Monday* to go there. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and delivers him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

MARCH 3, 1775. JAMES SOUTHALL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Richmond* town, an indented ſervant man named *John Saunders*, 41 years old, a native of *Wales*, by trade a barber, about 5 feet 4 inches high, well made, dark eyes, and has a ſurly countenance; had on and took with him a new white duffil coat and waiſtcoat bound, a pair of coarſe cloth breeches, brown fuſtian waiſtcoat and breeches, about half worn, a curled dark wig, an old ſcratch ditto, 2 white ſhirts, 2 pair of thread ſtockings, 2 pair of yarn ditto, 2 pair of ſhoes, and a felt hat. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 40s. reward and all reaſonable charges.

2 ANTHONY GEOGHEGAN.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Stafford* county, on the 23d of *December* laſt, on ſuſpicion of horſeſtealing, a man who called himſelf JOSEPH BURGESS; but before the day appointed for his trial made his eſcape out of priſon. Was taken from him, and is now in cuſtody, a likely iron grey mare, near 15 hands high, has no perceivable brand, trots and gallops. The owner is deſired to prove his property and take her away.

PETER HANSBROUGH, ſheriff.

TAKEN up, in *Prince William*, a red and white pied heifer, marked with a crop, hole, and underkeel in each ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to [illegible] GEORGE REAVES.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing by eſtimation 400 acres; the land lies in *Dinwiddie* county, and is conveniently ſituated on the road for a tavern, &c. being about 24 miles from *Petersburg*, is convenient for church, courthouſe, &c. &c. is well timbered, and very good (ſome part) for tobacco, and grain of all kinds. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to the ſubſcriber, in *Hampton*. WILLIAM JENNINGS.

DINWIDDIE, *February* 13, 1775.

TAKEN from the ſubſcriber's ſervant, by force, near *Petersburg*, the 2d of *Auguſt* laſt, a black horſe, about 4 feet 9 inches high, paces naturally, and is an excellent draught horſe, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock N, with a ſtroke through it, and has an ugly hump on his back. Any perſon that will give ſuch intelligence that I get him again ſhall receive 30s. reward, and on conviction of the thief 30s. more. DANIEL CLAIBORNE.

TAKEN up, on *Dan* river, in *Halifax* county, near *Boyd*'s ferry, a dark roan mare, 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, branded with a dot on the off buttock, her near hind foot white, and is about 15 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 4s. SAMUEL PERRIN.

RUN away in *March* laſt a *Virginia* born negro fellow, named ROGER, about 21 years of age, of a tawny complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, well made, is very impertinent, ſhews his teeth much when he laughs, and is very much ſcarred on the back; his dreſs I cannot deſcribe. He ſtole, at the time of his departure, a white mare, branded on the near buttock I I. It is probable he will take up with ſome waggoner, and agree to be ſold in ſome of the back parts, or make for *North* or *South Carolina*, and paſs for a free man. Whoever will take up the ſaid fellow in either of theſe places ſhall receive TEN POUNDS, or THREE POUNDS if in *Virginia*, and all reaſonable charges paid. WILLIAM BOSWELL.

*** All maſters of veſſels, owners, and others, are hereby forewarned from taking the ſaid fellow on board.----BRUNSWICK.

I INTEND TO LEAVE THE COLONY FOR A SHORT TIME.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.

TO BE LET,

FOR A YEAR OR TWO, ON VERY REASONABLE TERMS,

THE very valuable ORDINARY, STOREHOUSE, and FERRY, at BOYD'S HOLE, belonging to the eſtate of Mr. JOHN BLAND, of LONDON. The terms may be known by applying to the ſubſcriber, who lives near the premiſes. 4

STAFFORD, *February* 1. ANDREW GRANT.

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 yerrs, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. t. f. ROBERT KENNON.

THE SHERIFFS who are in arrear to his majeſty's revenue of QUITRENTS are deſired to ſettle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their reſpective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every ſheriff who fails to make due payment will be inſerted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Suſſex* county, about the 18th of *February* laſt, a likely negro fellow named JAMIE, of a very yellow complexion, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, about 23 years old, has a remarkable long head, and his teeth very open before; had on when he went away, a blue fearnought upper jacket, and an under waiſtcoat of yarn *Virginia* cloth, a ſhirt of blue ſtriped *Virginia* cloth, a pair of negro cotton breeches, gambadoes of the ſame, and an old hat. Whoever brings the ſaid fellow to me ſhall receive a reward of 10l. t f THOMAS HUSON.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the ſeveral county courts in this colony do tranſmit to the clerk of this houſe, in the firſt part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a liſt of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of ſuch tithables; and that they tranſmit alſo, at the ſame time, a liſt of the public charges of their reſpective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this houſe do cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the liſts of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Iſle of Wight*, *King* and *Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaſter*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middleſex*, *Northumberland*, *Princeſs Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaſter*, againſt the public.

G. WYTHE.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond (with approved ſecurity) bearing intereſt from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* laſt paſt a certain JOSEPH THORP was entruſted with a conſiderable ſum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other ſuſpicious circumſtances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, ſwarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the ſmallpox, of a ſlender make, ſtoops as he walks, talks rather ſlow, and has ſome ſmall impediment in his ſpeech. He lived ſome time in *Boſton*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, aſſuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was alſo once in trade in *Newcaſtle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother ſettled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue caſimir, and a dark brown cloth ſuit of clothes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid *Joſeph Thorp* in any of his majeſty's gaols on this continent ſhall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the ſum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuſon* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joſeph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Chriſtie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibſon* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Melatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boſton*. It is requeſted of thoſe who may have ſeen this *Joſeph Thorp* ſince the 19th of *June* laſt paſt, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the moſt early intelligence thereof to any of the above perſons, or *Geenwood*, *Riſon*, and *Maſh*, in *Norfolk*, or to Mr. *Robet Pleaſants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas John ſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantage ous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thouſand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherſt county, whereon are ſeveral plantations and improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for ſale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately bult, with a ſtone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years paſt got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is ſituated on a never failing ſtream. The land will be ſhewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, intereſt being paid for the ſecond year, and alſo for the firſt, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaſer. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved ſecurity being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the ſubſcriber. Six per cent. diſcount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any perſon would chuſe to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near ſome navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.